APPENDIX D.

DESCRIPTION of Forest and Working Circle, Kot Sultan Range.

Range.	Forest.	Area.	Boundaries.	Situation, configuration and soil.	Description of the stock.	REMARKS.
		A. g.				
Kot Sultan.	Dilawalpur.	904 12	Bounded on all sides by revenue land of deh Dilawarpur. The detached part is bounded on the north and south by revenue land of deh Dilawalpur; on the east by the railway; and on the west by Khelat territory.	About 3 miles to the north-west of Jacobabad on the line of railway to Sibi. Configuration, level. Soil, arid, sandy, drift sand covers the surface over a large extent of the area. The forest it is said was formerly irrigated by the overflow of the river, but the Kashmor bund now prevents this.	The principal species are lai, asri and kandi. The first two are poor and scrubby with no pretence to growth, and the last is scattered in the extreme eastern portion, and consists of ugly pollards which are incapable of producing anything. In the sand covered tracts, ak, knip, boohoo are varieties of inferior growth present. The forest was irregularly worked for fuel for the railway from 1879 to 1895 which latter year it was closed. Reproduction is impossible in the absence of means for irrigation.	Should be disforested.
Do. ...	Mehrabpur.	1,019 0	In two parts:— PART I. Bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Akilpur; on the east by the Nur wah; on the south by revenue land of deh Mehar Shah; and on the west by revenue lands of dehs Mehrabpur, Akilpur and Rand Wahi. PART II. Bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Mehrabpur; on the east by revenue land of deh Mehar Shah; on the south by revenue lands of dehs Mehar Shah and Buchalpur; and on the west by Karlo Ghulam Ali.	Situated close to and across the line of railway between Abad and Jacobabad. Configuration, as usual. The soil in most places is sandy. Kalar is present on the surface. Previous to the construction of the Kashmor band the forest was inundated.	The forest is in two parts, one on the bank of the Nur wah and the other not far from the first, extending westwards from the railway in a long irregular strip. The growth is principally asri and lai with the usual inferior species found growing on arid soil. Kandi is poorly represented and that too only in the vicinity of the Nur wah and cultivation karias or water channels passing through the forest. The original stock being cleared, the want of water has prevented the after-growth from coming to anything. The forest has been closed since 1895 and shows no improvement.	Part I may be irrigated from the Nur wah. If water is not available the land should be disforested.
Do. ...	Abad ...	1,016 28	Bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Bachalpur and Mehar Shah; on the east by the Nur wah and revenue land of deh Mehar Shah; on the south and west by revenue land of deh Bachalpur. A small detached piece belonging to the same forest is bounded on the north by revenue land of deh Abad; on the east and south by revenue land of deh Milkiat Sarkar; on the west by revenue land of deh Bachalpur.	On the line of railway to Jacobabad, about 3 miles from Abad station. Configuration as usual. Soil, as sandy loam, except in S. No. 255 of deh. Bachalpur, where it is wholly sandy. Irrigation is cut off by the Kashmor band and portions are watered by spill from zamindari wahs and karias passing through the forest. A public road from Jacobabad to Shikarpur runs north-west and south-east through the forest.	Kandi, asri and lai are the principal species and the growth, though not very dense, is said to be improving everywhere, except in S. No. 255 lying south-west of the Jacobabad-Shikarpur road. The soil of this part is sandy, and the want of water is severely felt. Kandi is absent, its place being taken by phog, khip, kirar and other desert species. The part in deh Mehar Shah could be improved by irrigation from the Nur wah on its eastern boundary.	In the absence of water, the land should be disforested.
Do. ...	Milkiat Sarkar.	1,963 4	Bounded on the north by jagir Jamdero; on the east by the Nur wah and revenue lands of deh Milkiat Sarkar; on the south by revenue land of deh Milkiat Sarkar; and on the west by jagir Nawazio.	On the west of the railway to Jacobabad about 3 miles from Abad. Configuration as usual. Soil, a sandy loam with pure sand on the south-west. No inundation since the days of the Kashmor band. About 200 acres are said to get water from zamindari canals passing through the forest.	Lai, asri and kandi constitute the principal species. The last is rare, and is confined to parts close to zamindari canals. Asri is in fairly good form, and fairly dense on the east where water from zamindari wahs escapes by spill or breaches in the banks. Elsewhere, both lai and asri are poor and unpromising. Kirar and ak are seen on the west mixed with very inferior lai, and a large part on the south-west is nearly blank with a top dressing of drift-sand. On the south-east growth is seen to be dying out. About 25 acres on the south-east have been sown with babul, but the results are wholly unsatisfactory. At present the area is overgrown with sar grass. The forest has been closed since 1895.	Irrigation is only possible from the Nur wah.
Do. ...	Kot Sultan.	17,867 8	Bounded on the north by revenue lands of dehs Pir Jalal, Abdal, Rahim Larwah, Muhammad and Arsla Khan; on the east by revenue land of deh Arsla Khan and a public road from Zarkhel Nawo to Shikarpur; on the south by revenue land of dehs Junejo, Lodra and Ghallu; and on the west by revenue land of Deh Wehni (taluka Naushahro Abro).	Situated on either side of the North-Western Railway between Shikarpur and Kot Sultan. Configuration, as usual. The soil generally is a light sandy loam, but nearly pure sand appears on the south in deh Kot Sultan. The part in deh Ghallu is largely kalar. The forest is some miles distant from the river, and has no means of getting water, except from irrigation canals. Before the Kashmor bund was constructed floods irrigated the whole area. The situation is not high, except in parts on the south and the centre the greater part of the forest can be irrigated from Begari, Sher and Rais wah.	The lands of several dehs go to make up the area. The principal species is kandi, both coppice and pollard, the former about 3"—4" in diameter. It occurs pure, but is often mixed with asri and lai; and, where wanting, the soil is poor, due to sand or kalar. Big blanks intervene between stacked portions, and some of these have been put under cultivation with the object of reboisment but unsuccessfully. Babul seed was sown from 1895 to 1898 in about 2,100 acres and 6 sluices were opened in the Sher wah in March 1898 to irrigate the plantations: the seeds germinated along with the canals cultivated and the plants grew to a height of 10 feet in some cases, but finally succumbed to the effects of frost and want of water. Kandi shows marked success in places where it has been sown under irrigation. Asri, too, thrives under similar circumstances, and both kandi and asri have replaced babul, where the latter was raised in plantations. The crops everywhere are not uniform in density and growth, the best may be said to be those which have been watered by the Sher wah. The forest has been closed to felling since 1896, and the growth is said to be improving. With the aid of a little irrigation from the Begari and other public canals, the whole area, or the greater part of it, would make a very valuable fuel reserve in a part of the province where wood is scarce.	The forest will remain closed till 1910. The sluices in the Sher wah and the karias leading from them should be kept from repair.

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